



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,665	06/27/2003	Kathryn G. Rasmussen	5486-0115PUS1	8043
67321	7590	02/01/2008	EXAMINER	
BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP			BONSHOCK, DENNIS G	
8110 GATEHOUSE ROAD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 100 EAST			2173	
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/01/2008	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.	10/607,665	
Examiner	Art Unit Dennis G. Bonshock	
	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-13,15-20 and 22-25 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3, 5-13, 15-20, and 22-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All
  - b) Some \*
  - c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Non-Final Rejection***

***Response to Amendment***

It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 12-6-2007.

Claims 1-25 have been examined.

**Status of Claims:**

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-20, 22, 23, and 25, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anuff et al., Pub. No.: US 2003/0056026 A1, hereinafter Anuff, Kanevsky et al., Pub. No.: US 2002/0089546 A1, hereinafter Kanevsky, and Olander et al., Pub. No.: US 2005/0005243 A1, hereinafter Olander.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anuff et al., Pub. No.: US 2003/0056026 A1, hereinafter Anuff, and Olander et al., Pub. No.: US 2005/0005243 A1, hereinafter Olander.

Claims 4, 14, and 21 have been cancelled by the applicant.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to

one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Specifically:

- no support had been pointed out by the applicant nor could any be found in the specification for a "database descriptor" (see claims 1, 8, and 19) nor an "adaptable database" (see claim 24)
- no support had been pointed out by the applicant nor could any be found in the specification for a "latent framework" (see claims 1, 8, 19, and 24)
- no support had been pointed out by the applicant nor could any be found in the specification for the "latent framework" being "related to a data-level to an application-level relationship (see claims 1, 8, 19, and 24) nor "a framework" being "related to a data-level to an application-level relationship" (see claim 24)
- no support had been pointed out by the applicant nor could any be found in the specification for "shrinking" "after the linking between the data—level and the application-level" (see claims 1, 8, and 19)

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 8, and 19 recite the limitation "the linking" in the concluding paragraph.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 23 recites the limitation "the latent framework" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-20, 22, 23, and 26, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anuff et al., Pub. No.: US 2003/0056026 A1, hereinafter Anuff, Kanevsky et al., Pub. No.: US 2002/0089546 A1, hereinafter Kanevsky, and Olander et al., Pub. No.: US 2005/0005243 A1, hereinafter Olander.

3. With regard to claim 1, which teaches a system for simplified implementation of adaptable user interfaces, the system comprising: at least one content module that contains content, wherein the content is unformatted with respect to visual characteristics; at least one navigation module, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 48, 133, and 138, a system for modifying a user interface, the interface comprising both content elements and navigational elements, where the interface optionally doesn't have a default branding. With regard to claim 1, which further teaches a framework, wherein at least one of the at least one content module and the at least one navigation module are

inserted into the framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 60, a framework for managing the look and feel of the sites content and navigational links, where a plurality of containers (panes) are configured to accept content (see paragraph 157 and figure 18). With regard to claim 1, which further teaches a database descriptor, and a latent framework related to a data-level to an application-level relationship of the at least one content module that contains content for a type of said database descriptor, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 45, 53, and 76, which teach a database management system that retrieves data and employs in the framework, where data from a data-level is used in producing the structure of the web page at the application-level (see paragraph 136). With regard to claim 1, which further teaches a formatting specification that includes a standardized set of flexible styles, attribute of which are set for defining a plurality of visual characteristics of at least one of the at least one content module, the at least one navigation module, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 133, defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of the site, the branding including a theme and structure establishing a collection of styles for a site. Anuff further teaches, in paragraphs 139 and 136, branding of the layout (structure). With regard to claim 1, which further teaches said visual characteristics instantiating and displaying at least a portion of the latent framework after at least one content module is inserted into the latent framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 133, site content being combined with a framework defining visual characteristics with a specific look and feel.

Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically state a framework with a

plurality of containers configured to accept on or more modules of containers. Olander teaches the customization of web pages and their corresponding links (see paragraphs 25, 30, and 32), similar to that of Anuff, but further teaches, in paragraphs 28, 34, and claims 1 and 9, a framework where controls (tables) serve as containers for other controls, setting up a system with a plurality of tables with an imbedded set of containers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff and Olander before him at the time the invention was made to modify the adaptable pane system of Anuff to include the hierarchical embedding of elements into tables, as did Olander. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Anuff points out the structure of sites and sub-site, which could logically be implemented in the imbedded content tables of Olander, to further organize content.

With regard to claim 1, which further teach wherein if one of said plurality of container does not contain a module or another container, the container shrinks thereby effectively disappearing when the user interface is displayed, Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically show containers adapting to content. Kanevsky teaches a system for reformatting the GUI (see paragraph 5), similar to that of Anuff and Olander, but further teaches, in paragraphs 5-10 and 23, dynamically sizing the containers based on the content inserted into the container, where it would be obvious that a window with no content would effectively disappear. Kanevsky show the advantage of this in allowing for a transparent window that reveals hidden content (see above citation). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff, Olander, and Kanevsky before him at the time the invention was made to modify adaptable user interface of Anuff and Olander, to include the sizing of the frame based on the content, as did Kanevsky. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would allows for viewing of a maximum amount content within a container without need for scrolling and without consuming extraneous screen space.

4. With regard to claim 2, which further teaches wherein at least one of said plurality of containers includes at least one row that includes at least one column, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 135 and in figure 20, the framework including at least one container that includes at least one row that includes at least one column.

5. With regard to claims 3 and 13, which further teach wherein when a content module or navigation module is inserted into one of said plurality of containers, the container expands to fit the inserted content module or the inserted navigation module, Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically show containers adapting to content. Kanevsky teaches a system for reformatting the GUI (see paragraph 5), similar to that of Anuff, but further teaches, in paragraphs 5-10 and 23, dynamically sizing the containers based on the content inserted into the container, where a user sets a minimum and a maximum window dimension. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff and Kanevsky before him at the time the invention was made to modify adaptable user interface of Anuff, to include the sizing of the frame based on the content, as did Kanevsky. One would have been

motivated to make such a combination because this would allows for viewing of a maximum amount content within a container without need for scrolling.

6. With regard to claims 5, 15, and 22, which further teach wherein the standardized set of styles is instantiated in a Cascading Style Sheet document, Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically state using Cascading Style Sheets. Olander teaches the customization of web pages and their corresponding links (see paragraphs 25, 30, and 32), similar to that of Anuff, but further teaches applying a look and feel through the use of cascading style sheets (CSS) (see paragraph 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff and Olander before him at the time the invention was made to modify the formatting method of Anuff to made use of CSS. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because CSS are known in the art to provide appearance information to web documents.

7. With regard to claims 6 and 16, which further teach wherein the plurality of visual characteristics are selected from: colors; heights, widths, spacing around an element, spacing within an element, background images, borders, and fonts, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 45, 134, and 135; visual characteristics including colors, fonts (letter height and width), layout characteristics, image files, and spacing around elements, for applying specific style attributes to content.

8. With regard to claims 7, 9, 12, and 18, which further teach web-page user interface generated by the system of claim 1, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 135, the system being implemented for web-page user interface generation.

9. With regard to claim 8, which teaches a method of providing at least one adaptable user interface, the method comprising: inserting at least a first content module and at least a first navigation module into a framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 48, 133, and 138, a system for modifying a user interface, the interface comprising both content elements and navigational elements Anuff further teaches, in paragraph 60, a framework for managing the look and feel of the sites content and navigational links, where a plurality of containers (panes) are configured to accept content (see paragraph 157 and figure 18). With regard to claim 8, which further teaches a database descriptor, and a latent framework related to a data-level to an application-level relationship of the at least one content module that contains content for a type of said database descriptor, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 45, 53, and 76, which teach a database management system that retrieves data and employs in the framework, where data from a data-level is used in producing the structure of the web page at the application-level (see paragraph 136). With regard to claim 8, which further teaches defining, by setting a first set of attributes of a standardized set of styles, a first plurality of visual characteristics of at least a portion of each of the first content module, the first navigation module, and the framework; and combining the framework, including the first content module and the first navigation module, with the attributes of the standardized set of styles to render a first user interface, Anuff teaches, in paragraph

133, defining a look and feel (branding) for the UI of the pages and navigations structure of the site, the branding including a theme and structure establishing a collection of styles for a site. Anuff further teaches, in paragraphs 139 and 136, branding of the layout (structure). With regard to claim 8, which further teaches said visual characteristics instantiating and displaying at least a portion of the latent framework after at least one content module is inserted into the latent framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 133, site content being combined with a framework defining visual characteristics with a specific look and feel.

Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically state a framework with a plurality of containers configure dot accept on or more modules of containers. Olander teaches the customization of web pages and their corresponding links (see paragraphs 25, 30, and 32), similar to that of Anuff, but further teaches, in paragraphs 28, 34, and claims 1 and 9, a framework where controls (tables) serve as containers for other controls, setting up a system with a plurality of tables with an imbedded set of containers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff and Olander before him at the time the invention was made to modify the adaptable pane system of Anuff to include the hierarchical embedding of elements into tables, as did Olander. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Anuff points out the structure of sites and sub-site, which could logically be implemented in the imbedded content tables of Olander, to further organize content.

With regard to claim 8, which further teach wherein if one of said plurality of container does not contain a module or another container, the container shrinks thereby effectively disappearing when the user interface is displayed, Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically show containers adapting to content. Kanevsky teaches a system for reformatting the GUI (see paragraph 5), similar to that of Anuff and Olander, but further teaches, in paragraphs 5-10 and 23, dynamically sizing the containers based on the content inserted into the container, where it would be obvious that a window with no content would effectively disappear. Kanevsky show the advantage of this in allowing for a transparent window that reveals hidden content (see above citation). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff, Olander, and Kanevsky before him at the time the invention was made to modify adaptable user interface of Anuff and Olander, to include the sizing of the frame based on the content, as did Kanevsky. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would allows for viewing of a maximum amount content within a container without need for scrolling and without consuming extraneous screen space.

10. With regard to claim 10, which teaches further comprising: defining, by setting a second set of attributes of the standardized set of styles, a second plurality of visual characteristics of at least a portion of at least one of the first content module, the first navigation module, and the framework; and combining the framework, including at least one of the first content module and the first navigation module, that change at least a portion of the instantiated framework when inserted into the instantiated framework with

the second plurality of visual characteristics to render a second user interface that has a different appearance than the first user interface, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 133-135, and initial setting of a look and feel for content and navigational links in a site and then a defining of a second set of look and feel style characteristics for a site, different from the first, that are then used for effecting the display of the UI on the display.

11. With regard to claim 11, which teaches further comprising: inserting at least one of at least a second content module and at least a second navigation module into one of said plurality of containers in the framework; defining, by setting a second set of attributes for the standardized set of styles, a second plurality of visual characteristics of at least a portion of each of the second content module, the second navigation module, and the framework; and combining the framework, including at least one of the second content module and the second navigation module, that change at least a portion of the instantiated framework when inserted into the instantiated framework with the second plurality of visual characteristics to render a second user interface that has a different appearance than the first user interface, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 133 and 135, a plurality of sets of content objects/pages, and further teaches, in paragraphs 139 and 140, a plurality of sets of navigational components. Anuff further teaches, in paragraph 133, associating different styles with different elements (pages) in the webpage, and grouping the elements (pages) to form a single theme.

12. With regard to claim 17, which further teaches a computer-readable medium containing computer-executable instructions for performing the method of claim 8, Anuff

teaches, in paragraph 13, a computer-readable medium containing computer-executable instructions for implementing site customization.

13. With regard to claim 19, which teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-readable modules of a user interface, the computer readable medium comprising: at least one content module that contains content to be displayed via the user interface; at least one navigation module, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 48, 133, and 138, a system for modifying a user interface, the interface comprising both content elements and navigational elements, where the interface optionally doesn't have a default branding. With regard to claim 19, which further teaches a framework module including a first table and a second table both having a plurality of containers, wherein the at least one navigation module is inserted into at least one of the containers of the first table and the at least one content module is inserted into at least one of the containers of the second table, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 60, a framework for managing the look and feel of the sites content and navigational links, where a plurality of containers (panes) are configured to accept content (see paragraph 157 and figure 18). With regard to claim 19, which further teaches a database descriptor, and a latent framework related to a data-level to an application-level relationship of the at least one content module that contains content for a type of said database descriptor, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 45, 53, and 76, which teach a database management system that retrieves data and employs in the framework, where data from a data-level is used in producing the structure of the web page at the application-level (see paragraph 136).

With regard to claim 19, which further teaches a standardized set of styles attributes of which are set to define a plurality of visual characteristics of at least a portion of each of: the at least one content module, the at least one navigation module, and the framework, Anuff further teaches, in paragraph 133, defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of the site, the branding including a theme and structure establishing a collection of styles for a site. Anuff further teaches, in paragraphs 139 and 136, branding of the layout (structure). With regard to claim 19, which further teaches said visual characteristics instantiating and displaying at least a portion of the latent framework after at least one content module is inserted into the latent framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 133, site content being combined with a framework defining visual characteristics with a specific look and feel.

Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically state a framework with two tables both having a plurality of containers. Olander teaches the customization of web pages and their corresponding links (see paragraphs 25, 30, and 32), similar to that of Anuff, but further teaches, in paragraphs 28, 34, and claims 1 and 9, a framework where controls (tables) serve as containers for other controls, setting up a system with a plurality of tables with an imbedded set of containers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff and Olander before him at the time the invention was made to modify the adaptable pane system of Anuff to include the hierarchical embedding of elements into tables, as did Olander. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Anuff points out the

structure of sites and sub-site, which could logically be implemented in the imbedded content tables of Olander, to further organize content.

With regard to claim 19, which further teach wherein if one of said plurality of container does not contain a module or another container, the container shrinks thereby effectively disappearing when the user interface is displayed, Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically show containers adapting to content. Kanevsky teaches a system for reformatting the GUI (see paragraph 5), similar to that of Anuff and Olander, but further teaches, in paragraphs 5-10 and 23, dynamically sizing the containers based on the content inserted into the container, where it would be obvious that a window with no content would effectively disappear. Kanevsky show the advantage of this in allowing for a transparent window that reveals hidden content (see above citation). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff, Olander, and Kanevsky before him at the time the invention was made to modify adaptable user interface of Anuff and Olander, to include the sizing of the frame based on the content, as did Kanevsky. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would allows for viewing of a maximum amount content within a container without need for scrolling and without consuming extraneous screen space.

14. With regard to claim 20, which further teach wherein when a content module or navigation module is inserted into one of said plurality of containers, the container expands to fit the inserted content module or the inserted navigation module, Anuff and Olander teach defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure

of a site (see paragraph 133 of Anuff), but don't specifically show containers adapting to content. Kanevsky teaches a system for reformatting the GUI (see paragraph 5), similar to that of Anuff and Olander, but further teaches, in paragraphs 5-10 and 23, dynamically sizing the containers based on the content inserted into the container, where a user sets a minimum and a maximum window dimension. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff, Olander, and Kanevsky before him at the time the invention was made to modify adaptable user interface of Anuff and Olander, to include the sizing of the frame based on the content, as did Kanevsky. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would allows for viewing of a maximum amount content within a container without need for scrolling.

15. With regard to claim 23, which further teaches wherein the plurality of visual characteristics are selected from: colors; heights, widths, spacing around an element, spacing within an element, background images, borders, and fonts, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 45, 134, and 135, visual characteristics including colors, fonts (letter height and width), layout characteristics, image files, and spacing around elements, for applying specific style attributes to content.

16. With regard to claim 25, which teaches wherein if one of said plurality of container does not contain a module or another container, the container shrinks thereby effectively disappearing when the user interface is displayed, Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically show containers adapting to content. Kanevsky teaches a

system for reformatting the GUI (see paragraph 5), similar to that of Anuff and Olander, but further teaches, in paragraphs 5-10 and 23, dynamically sizing the containers based on the content inserted into the container, where it would be obvious that a window with no content would effectively disappear. Kanevsky show the advantage of this in allowing for a transparent window that reveals hidden content (see above citation). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff, Olander, and Kanevsky before him at the time the invention was made to modify adaptable user interface of Anuff and Olander, to include the sizing of the frame based on the content, as did Kanevsky. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would allows for viewing of a maximum amount content within a container without need for scrolling and without consuming extraneous screen space.

17. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anuff et al., Pub. No.: US 2003/0056026 A1, hereinafter Anuff, and Olander et al., Pub. No.: US 2005/0005243 A1, hereinafter Olander.

18. With regard to claim 24, which teaches a flexible framework system for adaptable database relationships between at least one content module to support user interfaces, the system comprising: at least one content module that contains content, wherein the content is unformatted with respect to visual characteristics; at least one navigation

module, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 48, 133, and 138, a system for modifying a user interface, the interface comprising both content elements and navigational elements, where the interface optionally doesn't have a default branding. With regard to claim 24, which further teaches a framework related to a data-level to an application-level relationship of the at least one content module that contains content including a plurality of containers configured to accept one or more modules or containers, wherein at least one of the at least one content module and the at least one navigation module are inserted into the latent framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraphs 45, 53, and 76, which teach a system that retrieves data and employs in the framework, where data from a data-level is used in producing the structure of the web page at the application-level (see paragraph 136). Anuff further teaches, in paragraph 60, a framework for managing the look and feel of the sites content and navigational links, where a plurality of containers (panes) are configured to accept content (see paragraph 157 and figure 18). With regard to claim 24, which further teaches a formatting specification that includes a standardized set of flexible styles, attribute of which are set for defining a plurality of visual characteristics of at least one of the at least one content module, the at least one navigation module, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 133, defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of the site, the branding including a theme and structure establishing a collection of styles for a site. Anuff further teaches, in paragraphs 139 and 136, branding of the layout (structure). With regard to claim 24, which further teaches said visual characteristics instantiating and displaying at least a portion of the latent framework after at least one content module is inserted into the

latent framework, Anuff teaches, in paragraph 133, site content being combined with a framework defining visual characteristics with a specific look and feel.

Anuff teaches defining a look and feel (branding) of the pages and navigations structure of a site (see paragraph 133), but doesn't specifically state a framework with a plurality of containers configured to accept one or more modules or containers. Olander teaches the customization of web pages and their corresponding links (see paragraphs 25, 30, and 32), similar to that of Anuff, but further teaches, in paragraphs 28, 34, and claims 1 and 9, a framework where controls (tables) serve as containers for other controls, setting up a system with a plurality of tables with an imbedded set of containers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Anuff and Olander before him at the time the invention was made to modify the adaptable pane system of Anuff to include the hierarchical embedding of elements into tables, as did Olander. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Anuff points out the structure of sites and sub-site, which could logically be implemented in the imbedded content tables of Olander, to further organize content.

### ***Response to Arguments***

The arguments filed on 12-6-2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

The applicants' argue that nowhere in Anuff, Kanevsky, or Olander, either singularly or in combination, at least teach, disclose, or suggest a particular relationship

of the at least one content module that contains content for a type of a database descriptor, as recited in the Applicant's claimed invention.

In response, the examiner respectfully submits that no support had been pointed out by the applicant nor could any be found in the specification for a "database descriptor" (see claims 1, 8, and 19) nor an "adaptable database" (see claim 24). Anuff does however teach, in paragraphs 45, 53, and 76, the use of a database management system that retrieves data and employs in the framework.

The applicants' argue that nowhere in the cited references is there a particular relationship between a data-level and application-level.

In response, the examiner respectfully submits that no support had been pointed out by the applicant nor could any be found in the specification for the "latent framework" being "related to a data-level to an application-level relationship (see claims 1, 8, 19, and 24) nor "a framework" being "related to a data-level to an application-level relationship" (see claim 24). Anuff does however teach, data from a data-level is used in producing the structure of the web page at the application-level (see paragraph 136).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



1-29-08  
dgb